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APRIL 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-seven persons present.

Notice of a New Pauropod.—Mr. J. A. RYDER described a new myriapod which he had recently discovered, and which turned out to be nearly allied to the form described by Sir John Lubbock under the name of *Pauropus*. The specimens which the speaker had obtained were five in number, and had but six segments, fewer than any other known member of the group, whilst the number of pairs of legs was nine, the same as in *Pauropus*, which is very strong evidence that the specimens are adults. The following characterization of the genus and species was proposed:—

Eurypauropus spinosus, gen. et sp. nov. Body segments six in number, sixth exceedingly rudimentary; antennæ five-jointed; legs in nine pairs, equidistant; tergal sclerites laterally expanded so as to conceal the legs almost entirely when the animal is viewed from above, and covered with fine tubercles which are joined to each other by raised lines; appressed curved spines are also scattered over their surface in less number, and also fringe their margins, being disposed at regular intervals; the spines and lines give the dorsal surface of the little creature a slightly silky lustre when viewed with reflected light. Color a delicate light brown. Mouth-organs the same as in the first-described genus. No evidence of eyes could be detected. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch; width about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch. Habitat in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, east and west of Schuylkill, under decaying wood.

The tergal sclerites are much thicker than in *Pauropus*, having the characteristic brown color of chitin when viewed with transmitted light. The antennæ have the terminal globular hyaline body with a long pedicle as in *Pauropus pedunculatus*. The type is the most distinct form discovered since the detection of the first known representatives in England in 1866, and also extends the geographical range of the family, and does much towards fully establishing the *Pauropoda* as a distinct order of myriapods.

Do Snakes Swallow their Young?—Mr. MEEHAN remarked that European zoologists yet seemed incredulous that young snakes would enter their mothers' mouths for protection when frightened. He had witnessed such an occurrence, but it had been suggested that his eyes deceived him. Professor Brown Goode had collected evidence sufficient, he thought, for American zoologists to believe in. Similar facts came to us from Australia. He read a part of a letter to himself from Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller, of Mel-